

[**CONFIDENTIAL**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 17th January, 1882.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 9th January has a long article

Circulation,
517 copies.

The darbar held at Lahore by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab on the 2nd January, 1882.

on the darbar held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab on the 2nd idem in honor of the anniversary of the assumption by Her

Majesty of the title of Empress of India. The *Rahbar* makes the following remarks about the management of the darbar:—

(1) The majority of tickets were distributed at the door of the darbar hall. The darbaris had to wait with impatience for a long time for tickets. The door of the room in which tickets were distributed presented at the time the appearance of the window of a booking clerk's room or that of the door of a theatre. This is not a proper way for the distribution of tickets for a darbar. Some persons did not attend the darbar, simply because tickets had not been sent to them at their homes as usual. Tickets should be always issued in the usual way. (2) We were glad to see that no ladies took their seats in the darbar this time, but still we regret to

say that there were many ladies among the spectators. In spite of the spread of Western civilization in our country, we have not yet been able to see the wisdom on the part of Europeans of allowing their women to accompany them on such public occasions. This custom appears to be a relic of those old times when Europeans were uncivilized.

(3) Some persons who had left their shoes at the door of the darbar hall could not find their shoes on their return from the darbar, and had to walk barefooted to their conveyances. Shoes form a very necessary article of dress, and a man is much distressed when he has to walk barefooted. True, the Government has given permission to natives to go to darbars with European shoes on, but many natives are not accustomed to wear European shoes. We do not see any reason why the Government should be unwilling to extend the same privilege to native shoes. On the other hand, the love of our countrymen for native shoes and their timidity surpass our comprehension. Why do they not put on European shoes when they go to a darbar? Some of them are so timid that they put off their shoes at the door, even if they have European shoes on. These men who wear European shoes should never put them off. We even advise those men, who wear native shoes, to insist upon going to darbars with their shoes on. If the shoe difficulty arises on every occasion of a darbar, the Government will in course of time be obliged to accede to their wishes and remove the unreasonable distinction that is at present recognised between native and European shoes.

(4) The Secretary to Government, Mir Munshi, &c., who managed the darbar, had to bend before the Lieutenant-Governor at the beginning and end of every proceeding. This was a sight worth seeing. If the Government follows the custom of Mughal darbars in this respect, it should also show liberality like Mughal emperors on such occasions. The bestowal of a few ordinary *khilats* cannot make these darbars widely known.

(5) The *Rabbar* considers the custom on the part of native darbaris of making a *salat*

and presenting a *nazar* as an unnecessary and inconvenient one, and is of opinion that it should be stopped. If the Government looks upon the custom as one indicative of respect, it is impertinence on the part of Europeans who attend darbars not to do the same. If the Government is in favour of the retention of the custom, both Europeans and natives should be required to observe it. (6) As regards the darbar speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, we want to refer only to two things, viz., the late Kabul war and the Panjab University. We do not wish to say at present anything against the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, because we wait to see how he behaves in future. But we are unable to understand why the Government officers refer with pride to Afghan affairs at such darbars. Just look at our fickleness. Lord Lytton unnecessarily declared the war which involved a heavy loss in men and money. Lord Ripon has evacuated Afghanistan without even concluding a treaty with Abdul Rahman. We approve of the raising of the Panjab University to the full status of a university, provided its educational policy does not check the spread of English education. It is surprising that the Lieutenant-Governor made no reference in his speech to the sickness that has prevailed in the province for the last five or six months.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* of the 14th January agrees with the

The same.

Rahbar-i-Hind in thinking that the natives should be allowed to enter

darbar halls with their shoes on, and that Europeans should be required to present *nazars* at darbars like natives. The *Akhbār-i-Am* also complains that, although the Lieutenant-Governor's speech had been printed—printed copies of the speech were not supplied to the editors of newspapers by the Secretariat as usual. A notice was circulated among the editors by the Secretariat through a man to the effect that if any of them wanted a copy of the speech, he should send his man with a pen and ink to the office to make a copy. Similarly

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

printed copies of the Lieutenant-Governor's Exhibition Speech were not supplied to the press.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* (Lahore) of the 14th January says that the King of Persia has issued an order to his officers at the sea-ports in his territories to the effect that no Persian should be allowed to take any native of India with him into his territories. Sometimes Persians have been found to export women from India for the purpose of selling them as slaves in Persia. Not more than thirty years ago large purchases were made by Persian slave merchants at Bombay. When the suspicions of the Bombay police were aroused, and the police began to closely watch the conduct of the Persian merchants, they abandoned the trade. Since then the people living on the sea-coasts in the Deccan, Cutch, and Malabar, have adopted the trade. Within the last ten years five or six cases of slave-trade came to the notice of the Bombay police, but as they were isolated cases, the matter did not attract much attention. Probably the Government is not yet aware that this vile trade is being carried on on a large scale by the people in question, otherwise it would have adopted measures by this time to check it. They deceive young boys and girls by various cunning pretexts, transport them to Persia or Turkey, and there sell them as slaves. In order to put a stop to this practice, the Government of India should issue an order to the owners of ships at the seaports that they should not take any native man, woman, or child, who intends to go to any foreign country in Asia, on board the ship until he or she, as the case may be, produces a pass from the English Consul. The English Consuls should be authorized to issue single passes to adults. If a man desires to take his family with him to Mecca, he should be required to obtain a certificate from the Magistrate of the district in which he lives. The certificate should give the name, age, size, &c., of each member of his family who accompanies him. On the production of this

certificate a joint pass may be given for him and his family by the Consul.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 12th January says that the

Circulation,
517 copies.

A. Brandreth, Esq., C.S.,
late Judge of the Panjab
Chief Court.

reader must have read with deep regret
the sad news of the departure of
Mr. Arthur Brandreth in the last issue.

He was not a native, but still he took a great interest in the welfare of the natives. At one of the farewell meetings held in his honour, Sir Robert Egerton, who is not accustomed to bestow false praise, said of him that he was a patron of poor natives. In our opinion nothing could be more honourable to a European in this country than to be called a patron of the natives. Mr. Brandreth was an Officiating Judge in the Panjab Chief Court for some time past, and was lately confirmed in his post. But he preferred executive work to judicial work, and probably it was his appointment to a judicial office which induced him to retire from the public service. The natives wished that he should be appointed Financial Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor, but the Government attaches no weight whatever to their opinion. At Mr. Brandreth's farewell meeting Sir Robert Egerton also observed that the natives deeply regretted his departure. Then why did not the Lieutenant-Governor, we ask, endeavour to keep him to please the natives? But who cares for the pleasure of the natives? In his reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, he observed that when he was employed on settlement work in Jhelum, he had occasion to live for a long time among poor natives, and thus succeeded in acquiring an insight into their condition. He found them deserving of pity, and therefore vowed that he would always show sympathy to them. He fulfilled his vow as far as he had opportunity to do so. We were not personally acquainted with him. But, as far as we were able to judge from his conduct on public occasions, we thought him to be half mad. But now we are disposed to regard him as wholly mad: because, in opposition to the spirit of the times, and contrary to the custom of his

countrymen, he unwisely determined to sympathize with the natives. We have heard that even at the time of his departure from the Lahore railway station, he showed more attention to his native friends than to Europeans. It is our earnest prayer that he may always be happy wherever he lives. We wish that other European officers were also like him.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Waqaya-i-Ālam* (Ghāzipur) of the 9th January complains that Karim Bakhsh, late Tahsildar of Chandpur, has been unjustly punished by the Board of Revenue on some charges that had been brought against him by the new Collector of Bijnor. The Commissioner thought his misconduct and carelessness had not been clearly proved, and was of opinion that it would be sufficient to suspend him for three months, to transfer him to another district, and to make him ineligible for promotion for one year. The Board did not consider this punishment sufficient, and ordered that he should be suspended for three months, degraded to the post of Naib-Tahsildar, and transferred to Benares. Neither the Commissioner's letter nor the Board's judgment shows that he had committed any serious offence which could justify the infliction of such a severe punishment on him. He was offered no opportunity of defending himself from the charges that had been brought against him. The thing that strikes us as most wonderful in this case is, that the Board does not appear to have obtained the sanction of the Local Government to the punishment inflicted by it on Karim Bakhsh. To our thinking, it cannot punish a high officer like a Tahsildar in such cases without previously obtaining the sanction of the Local Government. The charge on which Karim Bakhsh has now been punished in the time of the present new Collector had engaged the attention of the late Collector, his successor Mr. McLean (*sic*), and Mr. Shakespear, Assistant Collector; but all these officers came to the conclusion that the charge was unfounded, and therefore took no further action in the matter.

It is not wise to punish any officer for any very small fault, for such severity is calculated to dishearten all officers.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th January complains that the Collector of Agra is accustomed to abuse his subordinates. Lately he misbehaved even towards a pleader. He ordered two constables to catch the pleader by his arms and to expel him from his court. The fact of the matter is that he hates men. But a district officer has to deal with thousands of men. The Government has committed a great mistake in appointing a man of such a high family Collector of a district. He should be made Lieutenant-Governor or Viceroy.

Circulation
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 11th January, writing from Delhi, states that some European soldiers belonging to the Delhi garrison lately went to a village called Jharriah in Basant to shoot. They shot a peacock. In the meantime some Jats arrived and prohibited the soldiers from shooting peacocks. The soldiers did not listen to them. On this they made a noise in order that the peacocks might be frightened and fly away. The soldiers were displeased, and fired on the Jats. Four or five shots were successively discharged by them. One man was killed and two or three men were wounded. One of the wounded men has also since died. The soldiers went to the Palampur railway station, and thence travelled by railroad to Delhi. The Jats reported the matter to the stationmaster of Palampur, who telegraphed to the Delhi police, and the soldiers were arrested on arrival at the Delhi station. There is no reason to expect that the soldiers will be punished. It will be urged in their defence that they fired on the Jats in self-defence or on provocation. What does it matter if some rampant Anglo-Saxons have killed and wounded some weak natives? Mr. Justice Flowden, who acquitted James Ross, who had killed one Ohirag at Mian Mir, is still in the Lahore Chief Court.

Circulation,
490 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 11th January states that the complaint published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to the effect that Musalmans are not allowed in Jhind to utter loudly the call to prayer, is true, and advises the Maharaja to remove the prohibition.

A correspondent of the same paper of the 4th January (received on the 11th idem) complains that in Patiala every man who posts a letter has to throw one pice with the letter into the letter-box. At the time of the despatch of the post the postmaster opens the box and counts the letters and the pice. If their number is equal, well and good. If the number of letters exceeds the coins, the guard posted at the letter-box is held responsible for the deficiency. This is a very objectionable system of levying postage. It offers a great temptation to the postmaster and the guard to commit frauds. They can jointly appropriate as many coins as they please to their own use without detection by simply destroying an equal number of letters. The writer urges that the Council of Regency should make one pice postage-stamps to put a stop to the evil.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Sáhas* (Allahabad) of the 14th January, in its local news column, publishes an account of the Magh Fair. The editor expresses satisfaction with the establishment of a post-office at the fair, but complains that the shopkeepers at the fair charge the pilgrims very high prices for articles of food, and that the officers in charge of the fair do not allow pilgrims to take articles of food from outside the fair to the fair even for their own use.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1882. Jan. 14th	1882. Jan. 17th	...
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 9th & 13th	" 13th & 16th	...
3	<i>Agra Akbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	" 7th	" 15th	225 copies.
4	<i>Am-i-Sikandri</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhah	" 8th	" 13th	60 "
5	<i>Am-i-Akbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 10th	" 14th	64 "
6	<i>Am-i-Akbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 7th, 11th	" 11th, 14th &	140 "
7	<i>Am-i-Akbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" & 14th,	" 17th, respec-	1,700 "
8	<i>Akbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	" 8th	" 11th	80 "
9	<i>Am-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	" 10th	" 14th	80 "
10	<i>Am-i-Akbar</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 10th & 14th	" 13th & 16th	276 copies (in-
	<i>Gazette.</i>						respectively.	cluding 68 co-
								pies taken by
								Govt.)
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 7th	" 14th	135 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	" 11th	" "	425 copies (in-
								cluding 200
								copies taken
								by Govt.)
13	<i>Anwar-al-Akbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 5th & 13th	" 11th & 13th	125 copies.
14	<i>Ashat-al-Sunnat</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Hussain,	For Aug. & Sept. 1881.	" 14th	350 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Ashraf-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly ...	Mirza Khan ...	1882.	1882.	100 copies.
16	<i>Dabdeba-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	Jan. 11th ...	Jan. 15th ...	225 "
17	<i>Dabdeba-i-Sitandari</i> ...	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain, ...	" 7th ...	" 11th ...	410 "
18	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Husain Ali ...	" 9th ...	" 14th ...	225 "
19	<i>Guldasta-i-Benares</i> , ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fida Husain ...	" 8th ...	" 16th ...	115 "
20	<i>Gurukul-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	" 10th ...	" 16th ...	300 "
21	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu, ...	Ditto ...	Umacharan ...	" 1st ...	" 18th & 17th ...	188 "
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad ...	" 11th & 14th ...	" respectively. ...	250 "
23	<i>Karnatak</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yaqub, ...	" 9th ...	" 18th ...	725 copies (in- cluding 370 copies taken by Govt.)
24	<i>Kashi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu, ...	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar ...	" 13th ...	" 14th ...	350 copies.
25	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> , ...	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Chintamani Rao ...	" 5th ...	" 18th ...	90 "
26	<i>Khatir Khwah-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mir Husain ...	" 8th ...	" 17th ...	20 "
27	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Oudh</i> , ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly, ...	Khairati Lal ...	" 15th ...	" 14th & 16th ...	490 copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)
28	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jawwad Ali ...	" 11th & 14th ...	" respectively. ...	365 copies.
29	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jamil-al-din, ...	" 4th & 11th ...	" 13th & 16th ...	150 "
30	<i>Lytton Gazette</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly, ...	Bul Das ...	" 8th ...	" 18th ...	100 "
31	<i>Mewar Gazette</i> ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu, ...	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Das ...	" 9th ...	" " ...	150 "

32	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ghose Muhammad	10th	12th	200	"
33	Mishir-i-Darakhehsh	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Nasir Ali	8th	14th	150	"
34	Mishir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mukund Ram	9th & 10th	11th & 15th	90	"
35	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	12th	15th	250	"
36	Mutla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	12th	15th	32	"
37	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	9th	17th	120	"
38	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	15th	18th	325	"
39	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	10th	14th	106	"
40	Nar Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yakub,	12th	14th	700	"
41	Nar-al-Arwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nasrat Ali	14th	18th	337	"
42	Nur-at-al-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Sheo Prasad	8th	11th to 17th	80	"
43	Oudh Akhdar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Daily		11th to 17th	11th to 17th	750 copies (in- cluding 30 copies taken by Govt.)	"
44	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	1st & 10th	11th & 16th	600	"
45	Panjabi Akhdar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Anam	4th, 7th, 11th & 14th.	11th, 11th 9th & 17th	300	"
46	Panjabi Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	11th	14th	150	"
47	Panjab Akhdar	Patials	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	9th	13th	300	"
48	Panjab of Water	Muzerat	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	12th	14th	50	"
49	Qasidat	Shalkot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Ohsand	9th	15th	600	"
50	Rafah-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	9th & 12th	11th & 14th	517	"
51	Rahbar-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Nobin Chander Rao	8th	11th	...	"
52	Reformer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	Decr. 3rd, 10th, & 17th.	15th	110	"
53	Rohini Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Barap	Jan. 14th	17th	115	"
54	Rosikhand Akhdar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sharf-al-din	Jan. 12th	"	455	"
55	Sabha Kaperdala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	"	"		"
56	Sadiq-al-Akhdar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		"	"		"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
56	Sahas	...	Bengali	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu ...	1882. Jany. 14th	1882. Jany. 15th	275 copies.
57	Sejjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	Allahabad, Udaipur ...	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar ...	" 9th	" 13th	235 "
58	Shela-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haider Ali ...	" 10th	" "	325 "
59	Tattva-t-Hind	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Wilayat Ali ...	" 1st	" "	200 "
60	Victoria Paper	Slalkot ...	Ditto	Four times a week.	Gyan Chand ..	" 7th & 9th	" 15th	900 "
61	Wagdy A'lam	Ghazipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Siraj-al-din Ahmad,	" 9th	" 13th	250 "

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st January, 1882. }

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